

should refer to *C. stellifer*, the second to couplet 17 instead of the reverse. Since the appearance of this paper some additional distributional records have been obtained. *C. venustus* Hoff. known heretofore only from Baltimore was taken at Nassau, N. Y., June 22, 1907. A specimen of *C. stellifer* Coq. from Speculator, June 8, 1911, also represents a new record from New York. Occurrence of an individual of *C. melleus* Coq. collected with the type series of *C. mississippiensis* at Pass Christian, Miss., indicates that like *C. furens* Poey this form is apparently restricted to coasts and inlets. Other localities for this species are Lake Worth, Florida (type), and South River, Maryland, June 2, 1923.

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THE APHIDS OF MYZOCALLIS INFESTING THE BAMBOO.

By ROYICHI TAKAHASHI, *Department of Agriculture, Research Institute, Taihoku, Formosa, Japan.*

At present seven species of *Myzocallis* are known to occur on the bamboo (*Bambusa*, *Arundinaria*, *Dendrocalamus* and *Sasa*).

*Myzocallis arundinariae* Essig.

Univ. Calif. Publ. Entom., 1, p. 302 (1917).

*Host*.—*Bambusa*, *Arundinaria*.

*Distribution*.—Japan, North America.

*Myzocallis arundicolens* Clarke.

Canad. Entom., xxxv, p. 249 (1903).

*Synonym*.—*Takeecallis bambusae* Matsumura, Jl. Coll. Agr. Sapporo, vii, p. 373 (1917).

*Host*.—*Bambusa*, *Arundinaria*, *Sasa*.

*Distribution*.—Japan, North America, England.

*Myzocallis bambusifoliae* Takah.

Aphididae of Formosa, part 1, p. 73 (1921), part 2, p. 123, pl. II, B, fig. 6 (1923) and part 3, p. 63 (1924).

*Host.*—*Bambusa*.

*Distribution.*—Formosa.

***Myzocallis formosanus* Takah.**

Aphididae of Formosa, part 3, p. 64 (1924).

*Host.*—*Arundinaria*.

*Distribution.*—Formosa: Arisan (altitude about 8,000 feet).

***Myzocallis sasae* Mats.**

Jl. Coll. Agr. Sapporo, VII, p. 372 (1917).

*Host.*—*Sasa*, *Bambusa*.

*Distribution.*—Japan.

***Myzocallis taiwanus*, new species.**

The aphid recorded as *Myzocallis sasae* Mats.? in my paper (Aphididae of Formosa, part 4, p. 46) is not true *sasae* Mats., but is hitherto undescribed.

*Winged viviparous female.*—Green, without stripes and patches on the dorsum. Head and thorax slightly brownish. The 3d antennal joint black on the apical part and slightly dusky on the basal part; the 4th black on the distal half; the 5th and 6th black. Cornicles somewhat dusky. Body oblong. Head a little protruding at the middle of the front above the front ocellus, between the antennae (near the front) with a pair of very small tubercles each bearing a fine hair which is much shorter than the 2d antennal joint, wanting hairs on the dorsal side. Eyes large, with moderate ocular tubercles. Frontal tubercles absent. Antennae slender, provided with a few very short setae; the 3d joint somewhat imbricated on the distal portion, provided with 4–7 oval sensoria of medium size arranged in a single row on the basal one-third which is somewhat dilated and almost as stout as the front tibia; the 4th imbricated, lacking sensoria; the relative length of joints about as follows: III—122, IV—80, V—70, VI—80 (42+38). Rostrum short, reaching a little beyond the front coxae. The 1st oblique on the front wing slightly curved; the 2d distinctly curved at the middle; the 3d twice branched, the upper branch extending to the apex of the wing; stigmatic vein faint, moderately curved; hind wings with 2 somewhat divergent obliques; hooklets 2. Thorax and abdomen almost lacking hairs. Abdomen at the middle of the basal part of the dorsum with 2 pairs of blunt tubercles which are larger than the cornicle, conical in shape, almost as long as wide at midlength and each bearing a short bristle at the apex; a few similar, but smaller tubercles present near the side. Cornicles small, constricted at the middle, expanded at the base, wider than long, much smaller than the cauda. Cauda a little shorter than the distal part of the 6th antennal joint, wider than the lobe of the anal plate, constricted, with many long bristles of which one pair is longer and stouter. Anal plate deeply bilobed, provided with some very long bristles. Legs slender; tibiae

provided with numerous rather long setae; front tibiae almost as long as the 3d antennal joint; hind tarsi somewhat shorter than the cauda.

Length of body—about 2.0 mm. Antenna—about 1.8 mm. Fore wing—about 2.5 mm.

*Host.*—*Bambusa*, attacking the young leaf and shoot.

*Distribution.*—Formosa (Taiwan): Taihoku, Karenko.

*Type.*—In Research Institute collection, Taihoku, Formosa.



Fig. 1. Fore wing of *M. taiwanus* Takah.

Fig. 2. Tubercle on the abdomen of *M. taiwanus* Takah.

Fig. 3. Cornicle of *M. taiwanus* Takah.

Fig. 4. Cornicle of *M. formosanus* Takah.

Fig. 5. Cornicle of *M. bambusifoliae* Takah.

Fig. 6. Cornicle of *M. bambusicola* Takah.

Fig. 7. 3d antennal joint of *M. sasae* Mats.

Fig. 8. 3d antennal joint of *M. taiwanus* Takah.

This species is very closely allied to *M. sasae* Mats., but is different from it in the shape and distribution of the sensoria on

the 3d antennal joint, as well as in the more distinct tubercles on the basal part of the abdomen. In *sasae* Mats., the sensoria are almost circular in shape and arranged on the basal half of the joint, while in *M. taiwanus* they are oval and on the basal one-third.

***Myzocallis bambusicola* Takah.**

Aphididae of Formosa, part 1, p. 70 (1921).

*Host.*—*Dendrocalamus*, *Bambusa*.

*Distribution.*—Formosa.

*Key to the Species of Myzocallis on the Bamboo.*

(Winged viviparous female.)

1. White, green or yellow, without large tubercles.....2  
— Purplish black, with very large tubercles .....*M. bambusicola* Takah.
2. Abdomen with markings.....3.  
— Abdomen without markings.....5.
3. Cornicles much shorter than wide, legs black throughout.....  
*M. formosanus* Takah.  
— Cornicles not much shorter than wide, legs not black throughout.....4.
4. The 3d antennal joint black on the basal and apical parts.....  
*M. bambusifoliae* Takah.  
— The 3d antennal joint black throughout.....*M. arundinariae* Essig.
5. The 3d antennal joint black on the distal part, with a black band near the base.....*M. arundicolens* Clarke.  
— The 3d antennal joint black on the distal part and somewhat dusky on the basal part.....6.
6. The 3d antennal joint with sensoria on the basal half.....*M. sasae* Mats.  
— The 3d antennal joint with sensoria on the basal one-third.....  
*M. taiwanus* Takah.

**TWO NEW SPECIES OF ATTELABUS WITH NOTES  
(COLEOPTERA).**

By F. H. CHITTENDEN, *U. S. Bureau of Entomology.*

Through the kindness of Mr. D. K. Duncan, the writer has received a species of *Attelabus* new to science, and the present opportunity is taken to describe not only this species but also another related to *rhois* but distinct as shown by the characters mentioned. Both species are from Arizona, and it should be added that *rhois* also occurs in that State. Remarks are made on some neglected and little understood sexual characters of the species occurring in America north of Mexico. The two species in question fall into the genus *Himatolabus* Jekel which, for convenience if for no other reason, we may consider a sub-genus, like *Homacolabus* Jek. and *Synolabus* Jek.